



# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, April 27, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

A Change of Tone.

The Baltimore Sun is about as good a barometer of public opinion in Maryland and Virginia as the Herald is in New York. These papers are printed for the sole purpose of making money. They have no principles which are not for sale, and being dependent upon the public for the dollars which they covet, they vary their sentiments to suit the fickleness of the masses for whom they cater. From a violent southern paper the Herald has become equally reckless in its advocacy of the other side. The Baltimore Sun has for years been a violent secession paper, and as late as the 22d of April, it declared that there was no alternative but a dissolution of the Union or a long and bloody war. The great obstacle in the way of a peaceful settlement of the question was, according to the Sun, that President Lincoln persisted in the occupancy of the city of Washington. If he would abandon it to the southern confederacy, peace would be the result! But since the 22d, a change has come over the Sun. The people of Baltimore begin to see and feel the consequences of their attack upon the federal troops; it is now said a conservative feeling is gaining ground, and the Sun newspaper veers around to catch the new popular breeze. It now (on the 26th inst.) especially declares that it is not a secession paper. It says that the passage of an ordinance of secession by the legislature, would be an arrogation of power not vested in it; and it favors calling a state convention, the delegates to be elected directly from the people. It also denies the stories of violence to Union men at Baltimore.

Four days have worked a remarkable alteration in the views of the Sun and the tone of its leaders, and we may fairly conclude, as the Sun was never known to be mistaken in courting popular favor, that the people of Maryland have also experienced a change of mind; produced, doubtless, by the determined attitude of the north.

The leaders of the traitorous conspiracy having been foiled in their attempt to take the federal capitol, and popular opinion turning against them in the border states, they will hasten to sing the siren song of compromise; that they may avoid the just punishment for their crimes. But the people of the northwest, and we believe of the whole north, are in no mood for compromises. They will insist, at least, upon an entire and unquestioned submission to the constitution as it is, without alteration, the hanging of the leaders of the rebellion, the surrender of the forts and U. S. property, and a payment on the part of the rebel states, of the expenses of the government in putting down their conspiracy against the Union. Nothing less than this will do, if we stop now.

There is danger that conciliatory sentiments in Virginia and Maryland, at this time, may be in reality insincere and only intended to get time for uninterrupted preparations on the part of the traitors, in their designs upon the capitol. We hope the government will march forward with a vigorous and unhesitating policy of coercion and war, since it has been compelled to take this course by the seceding states, and make Virginia and Maryland the battle ground until they are satisfied to obey the laws of the republic.

LATE REPENTANCE.—Col. Sam Colt has notified the Connecticut State authorities that his revolving arms are for sale, first to the State of Connecticut; next in preference, the government of the United States, and none at all to the South. Col. Hazard announces that he makes no more powder to go to the South, until hostilities have ceased.

We don't know much about Hazard, but this man Colt is an unmilitated funkey and sneak. He has made all the money he dare risk, by a treasonable sale of his arms to the South, and now that his pecuniary interests are likely to be affected unfavorably, he is ready for a pompous display of his "patriotism!" If he had continued his treasonable trade with the south, his manufactory in Connecticut would have been laid flat on the ground, and he himself would have been obliged to flee to his confederates in the "Confederate States," to save his neck from the suffocating sensations of a tightening rope. He had, probably, another object in view. A true and loyal Congress will assemble in July, and the princely patent on an invention he is believed to have stolen, was in danger of being revoked.

Such is the wish of

CARBONDALE, April 25.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—The report of yesterday morning of the fire in Centralia is confirmed, with the exception that instead of being the machine shop it was a carpenter's shop and another building. Loss, \$25,000. It is said to be the work of secessionists.

There is a great change taking place in public sentiment here. People begin to understand the matter in its true light. The day before yesterday a large number of people came into town from this and adjoining counties, bringing their double-barreled shot guns, rifles and pistols, fully impressed with the belief that an attempt was being made by the republicans to drive all the democrats from the country. At night a meeting was held, and addressed by some of the leading democrats, when the case was fairly stated and many went away fully satisfied, declaring that they would stand by the Union, and none were half so enthusiastic in the cause of secession as when they arrived. Oil was thrown upon the troubled waters, and we hope a great deal from the good effect produced. Thus, let the people understand the trouble, and they will seldom act wrong.

The Louisville Journal properly characterized the conduct of Virginia as "stupendous folly and shame." Will Kentucky imitate the suicidal course of the Old Dominion?

The secession journals of Memphis are proposing the erection of batteries on the river immediately above that city.

The missing Pennsylvania troops left in Baltimore are slowly finding their way back to friends and civilization. Some were confined in the city jail, but afterwards released, and thirty-five others have been wandering in the woods near the Conowingo, but have not yet got home.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
Secession in Egypt.

CARBONDALE, Jackson Co., Ill., April 24, 1861.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—According to promise I proceed to inform you of events occurring in this locality. I am likely to have more "locals" than I anticipated when I promised to keep you posted.

Your readers are doubtless aware that there is a strong secession feeling in Egypt. This feeling is more intensely bitter than I had any idea of. Egypt, although it has many true Union men, is a hot-bed of treason, and traitors are as bold and impudent as they are in the centre of Mississippi.

Last week the secessionists held a meeting in this place, when numerous speeches were made—some of which were out-and-out secession, while others were Union men and would stand by the Union as long as there was one; but immediately qualified their speech to the straight-out secessionists by saying they meant what they said, but as there was no longer any Union, they were all for the south.

Resolutions were passed declaring that they will not permit government troops to pass through this place on their way to Cairo—that they would use all endeavors to have the state divided and the southern

to join the southern confederacy, and instructing their representative to oppose all measures in the legislature to raise men or money for the use of the government; and in case of not being successful in his opposition, to resign, thereby destroying a quorum; and their plan was upon the ordering of an election in this district for a representative, to elect the same man, who was to perform the same rigmarole, thus preventing any action by the legislature.

On the 21st inst., no morning passenger train reached this place from the north, and secessionism was on the qui vive to know what it meant. In the evening it was explained by a special train arriving with 1,000 troops on board, on their way to Cairo. Oh, my eye! but wasn't there a raging in the camp of the Philistines? Such cursing and swearing, and offers to whip any Union man of any size, is seldom heard. One man actually stoned the train, and declared he only wanted half an excuse to whip the first Union man he could meet. One company of the regiment was left at the railroad bridge four miles above this place, as threats had been made to tear it down. When this was known, a company of secessionists was formed to go up and destroy the bridge in spite of the soldiers. Unfortunately for their scheme, another company came up from Cairo with two canons, and so they did not destroy the bridge. Last night, at about 6 o'clock, another regiment passed down, and still another during the night. Threats are freely made here to tear up the track, burn the company's buildings, and murder the agents and conductors on the road. There is a report this morning that the company's machine shop at Centralia was burned to the ground last night.

There is quite loud talk here by the secessionists of ordering certain Union men to leave the town, and in case of refusal, to hang them. They threaten to burn down the dwellings of the Union men, and in short, we are in daily and nightly dread of an attack from the marauding traitors.

There is one prominent secessionist industriously proclaiming that the black republicans have sent for the soldiers to drive all the democrats out of the country, and he finds good, honest, ignorant men who believe him. Traitors like himself are laboring to make the country people believe that the Union men will burn their houses, destroy their crops, and rob and murder them generally. These and similar means are used to get the ignorant and credulous people to join their party against the government. In truth, unless we receive some assistance from abroad, Union men in Egypt are like to smoke for it before the summer is over. Large numbers are so well convinced of this, that they are removing with their families to safer quarters. I believe if the honest sentiment of the people could be expressed, there would be a large majority of Union men in this country, though I am told to the contrary.

Crops never looked more promising in this section of the country, than they do at present. We have been luxuriating on onions, lettuce, radishes, turnips, etc., for sometime, and I have my mouth all made up for a mess of green peas next week. May God speed the work of crushing out traitors and treason from this beautiful land. It should be the home only of patriots and freemen.

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The Warrington Mail of the 15th, says that nine ships are of Pickens, and that 900 men had been landed.

The Maine legislature, on motion of a leading democrat, has pledged, by a unanimous vote, the entire resources of the state, to the support of the government. Ten regiments are to be immediately raised, and a million of dollars appropriated for war expenses.

A regiment of volunteers left Toledo for Cleveland on the 25th.

Twenty-five hundred Union men are under arms at Wheeling, Va.

The secessionists have planted a battery at Harper's Ferry, and examine all railroad trains.

A gentleman asked one of the Massachusetts volunteers in New York how many were going from that state. "How many?" was the reply. "We are all a-going."

The Brotherton and Stockbridge Indians, in Fond du Lac and Calumet counties, are very desirous of doing service for the country. Two hundred could be enrolled.

It is fully believed that an attack will be made on Cairo. Yesterday the Mayor ordered the women and children to leave the town, and last night three, and this morning four carloads passed up from there.

The troops at Cairo yesterday took possession of the telegraph office, and a quantity of arms and powder which were to be shipped south.

Yours, **TYPO.**

Wisconsin Items.

It is soon to be ordered out.

A company at Jefferson, Capt. A. H. Van Norstrand, is reported as full.

Commission issued to B. V. White, M. D., of Prairie du Chien, as surgeon, and L. J. Dixon, M. D., of Madison, as surgeon's mate in 1st regiment Wisconsin active militia, with orders to report to Col. Starkweather immediately.

Orders have been sent to commandants of the following companies to contract for quarters and board for non-resident volunteers at \$2.50 per week, for two weeks, to wit: Neenah Guards, Winona Light Guard, Watertown Riflemen and second company from Grant county.

The Governor is making arrangements for employing about thirty convicts of the State Prison in making uniforms for the soldiers. A style of uniform for the troops generally, was to have been agreed upon yesterday.

WHIPPING A TRAITOR.—One of the Grant county volunteers at Euscobel encountered a tory resident of that place, who expressed his horror of the patriotic feeling which actuated the volunteers, and hoped that he (the volunteer) might be the first victim of a southern foe. The volunteer coolly stopped back, and taking off his coat, remarked that he had enlisted to whip traitors, and he might as well begin at once," and without further ceremony gave the fellow a sound thrashing.

BANGER BOYS IN SERVICE AT WASHINGTON.—The following are among the citizens of Wisconsin enrolled in Cassius M. Clay's company, at Washington, entitled "the Strangers' Guard": Hon. Luther Hanchett, Hon. John F. Potter, Gen. Rufus King, E. W. Keyes, T. J. Townsend and George R. Andrews of Oshkosh, George M. O'Brien and J. E. Viator of Green county, Henry Martin and — Selleck of Milwaukee, Geo. B. Holden and W. T. Atwood of Madison, Norman Eastman and Edwin Bicknell of LaCrosse, A. B. Jackson and F. A. Ryan of Appleton, Charles Roesser of Manitowoc, and Amos Reed, of Fond du Lac.

LADY VOLUNTEERS.—Three ladies, recently teachers in the Milwaukee public schools, have tendered their services as nurses of the Wisconsin Volunteers. All honor to their noble hearts.

War Items.

Col. Forney writes to his Press as follows: "Mr. Lincoln is equal to the occasion. He displays much of the Jackson spirit in his quick decision and unwavering firmness—Those who expect to find him unversed will be disappointed. With the aid and cooperation of a united cabinet, Mr. Lincoln has a plain duty before him, and that duty he is prepared to meet and discharge, without halt or hesitation. His capacity for the emergency will be recorded in indelible characters in the future history of our country."

The Illinois troops which were at Muddy Creek near Carbondale, Ill., to protect the railroad bridge have gone to Cairo.

A member of the cabinet writes to a friend in New York: We intend to test the power of the government to protect itself against treason, and if the people will sustain us, we will crush out this rebellion.

Passengers from the South report that troops are being raised at Memphis, Randolph and other Southern points. Their plan is to proceed to Columbus, Ky., by rail, and from there to march on Cairo, attacking it from opposite sides of the river.

The steamer J. D. Perry, St. Louis to Memphis, was brought to last night. No contraband goods were found on her and she was allowed to proceed.

St. Louis, April 26.

RUMORS BEING CURRENT yesterday that the popular magazine of Ladd, Smith & Boies 4 miles above the city, would be seized by irresponsible parties, Mr. Ladd called in the police commissioners to protect it, and a detachment of the state militia were ordered out to guard it last night. To-day all the powder was purchased by the state government.

The Evening Journal learns by letter and by private sources, that two Germans were arrested yesterday at Westerville, Mo., who confessed that a plan had been laid to burn bridges on the North Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads, to prevent the concentration of troops at St. Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the arsenal under the president's proclamation. There are now about 3,000 men there undergoing a vigorous drill. Several companies of state militia are recruiting and a strict guard is kept over their armories every night.

Kennett McKenzie, one of the oldest members of St. Louis, died this morning.

WARSAW, Mo., April 26.

A large southern rights meeting was held at Clinton, Henry county, yesterday. Resolutions were passed condemning the course of the delegates from this district to the state convention, and favoring immediate secession. Also recommending the legislature to pass a secession ordinance. The following is one of the resolutions:

That we request our governor to repel by military force any attempt by the republican administration to march troops through the limits of this state for the purpose of making war upon southern states, or for the purpose of reinforcing forts or arsenals in this state.

Another resolution compliments Gov. Jackson's reply to Mr. Lincoln's demand for troops.

A company of cavalry has been raised at Belmont, Henry county, last Wednesday.

The southern flag was hoisted by fifteen young ladies. The feeling is overwhelming in Belton, Henry and St. Clair counties for secession. Meetings are held daily.

New York, April 26.

The steamer Louisiana arrived this morning from Norfolk with the U. S. mail.

No news of an exciting character. The fortifications on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Norfolk and Portsmouth, were advancing rapidly. Particularly was this the case at Fort Norfolk, Cranberry Island and navy hospitals. The obstructions in the entrance to the port of Norfolk remained, though vessels drawing from 8 to 12 feet of water passed freely in and out.

Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate Merrimac, sloop-of-war, and another vessel which it is thought would prove successful.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 27.

Passengers from Hagerstown reported a sudden and most wonderful change in the sentiment of Maryland. Stars and stripes will be raised at Hagerstown to-day and extensive preparations are being made for further Union demonstrations. The election next week, for representatives, will result tremendously for Lewis P. Ferry, a Union man. "Alleghany county has instructed its representatives that if they vote for seceding they will be hung on their return home. The stars and stripes are waving all over Frederick City. The Home Guard refuse to parade unless under the stars and stripes and to the tune of Yankee Doodle. At the Clear Spring Hotel the stars and stripes were waving and the miners have sworn to resist secession till death. At this time next week no sympathizers with southern traitors will dare express their sentiments to the people. I hope this is true, for the people here will believe and act upon what he says.

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It is said here that Judge Douglas is to pass through this section and address the people. I hope this is true, for the people here will believe and act upon what he says.

Yesterday a detachment of the regular army passed by on their way to Cairo.

The missing Pennsylvania troops left in Baltimore are slowly finding their way back to friends and civilization. Some were confined in the city jail, but afterwards released, and thirty-five others have been wandering in the woods near the Conowingo, but have not yet got home.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The following despatch was received by Postmaster Taylor this noon:

The route to Washington, via Annapolis, is now open and we shall despatch a train from here daily at 11:30 a. m., and a train will be started daily from Annapolis to connect with our line up, which will arrive here at 9:30 a. m. The mails can be taken by this route. (Signed.)

S. M. FELLON.

Prest Phil. Wil. & Balf. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

A private letter from Baltimore says the

stars and stripes are floating over the hall of the minute men and on Butcher's Hill, in Baltimore.

NEW ORLE

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mail.**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after April 22, 1861.  
Arrive. Close. Depart.  
Chicago, through. 1:10 A. M. 7:00 A. M. 7:30 A. M.  
Milwaukee, through. 1:22 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 3:30 P. M.  
Madison & Prairie du Chien. 2:15 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 4:30 P. M.  
Oshkosh. 3:37 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 1:27 P. M.  
Monroe. 4:59 P. M. 9:10 A. M. 9:10 A. M.  
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Gosswein, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture-Wednesday evening. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. Eman, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.  
TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. Burns, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.: Friday evening services 1½ P. M.  
CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. Spangler, Rector. Sunday services, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.  
PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—John Sharpe, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.  
CONSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.—W. P. Knott, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. H. Jensen, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.  
Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening.  
St. GENEVIEVE (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Main Street. John Conroy, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10½ A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

## Meeting of the Relief Subscribers.

The meeting of the subscribers to the relief fund last evening adjourned to Monday evening. The proposition before the meeting, which will be decided Monday evening, was to make provision for the encampment and support of body of volunteers. The object of this encampment is to advance the volunteers in the drill and discipline necessary to efficient service, and hold them in readiness for any sudden emergency which may arise. We hope this meeting will be attended by every subscriber to the fund, and by our citizens generally, so that whatever course is adopted, or whatever arrangements may be made, may have a united support.

Rev. Mr. Goodspeed will preach on the War-to-morrow evening at the Baptist church.

The subject of the sermon at the Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow evening is, "God in the nation."

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. I. Codding, of Ill., will preach on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at the court room, in this city, and at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, at the same place. Subject for the afternoon, "The test of christian discipleship"; in the evening, "Christianity a rational religion."

## Christ Church School.

The second quarter of this school will commence on Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms, \$3.00 for common English branches, being those usually taught in the Grammar Department of the public schools and \$5.00 for higher branches, invariably in advance.

H. W. SPALDING.

MEETING FOR DRILL.—The National Guards will meet at the Court Room, on Tuesday evening next, for drill. Let every member be present.

E. D. TALLMAN,  
IRA JUSTIN, Jr.

April 26th, 1861.

SCOTCH GREYS.—The Milwaukee Sentinel makes the following notice of the "Scotch Greys" of this county. "We see it noticed that a company of 'Scotch Greys,' all of the men five feet ten inches high, and all to ride grey horses, is to be enrolled at Janesville, Wis. We hope that Jeff. Davis will be compelled to make the same remark about the Wisconsin Scotch Greys that Napoleon made of the Scotch Greys during a charge at Waterloo—'Voyez vous les chevaux gris Ils sont terrible!'"

ANOTHER JANESEVILLE MAN.—Dr. T. E. St. John, formerly of this city, is now the chaplain of the Massachusetts regiment stationed at Fort Monroe.

DRILL ROOM.—F. A. Wheeler has tendered to the Light Guard the use of the large room in his woolen factory as a drill room.

## Town of Janesville.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of the town of Janesville, at the Rock River House, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, for the purpose of appointing a town committee to take such action in relation to the volunteer relief fund of said town as may be considered expedient.

A. W. POPE,

of the County Committee.

Janesville, April 26, 1861.

THE ATLAS DISCONTINUED.—We regret to be obliged to announce the stoppage of the Milwaukee Atlas, the German republican paper in that city. Mr. Donischke has labored hard in its avocation, and we had hoped that he would meet with abundant remuneration for his services; but the pressure of the times has proved too much.

THE LONGEST RANGE GUNS IN THE WORLD.—The big gun at Fort Monroe has been newly named—originally Floyd, since the defection of that precious Virginian, it is known as Big Thunder. Big Thunder has a pivotal arrangement, and a six mile range, two features worthy of consideration by the 10,000 F. E. V.'s, who propose to take the fortress. The only point eligible for a confederate battery is on Sewell's Point, some two or three miles distant; but the temerity that plants a shovel within a much longer range than that, cannot be long lived. These guns are cast at Pittsburgh, and are monsters in size and power.

VESSELS NOT ALLOWED TO SAIL BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE.—By an order issued from Washington by Collector Barney of New York, Monday, masters and owners are notified that until further orders, no vessels will be allowed to leave port between sunset and sunrise. A watch will be kept from the fort in the narrows, and also in the sound, to prevent egress at unlawful hours. Every avenue is strictly guarded.

HANDSOME OFFER.—The Buffalo Commercial says: "We are authorized by G. W. Tiff, of the firm of George W. Tiff, Sons & Co., to say that he will agree to deliver to the United States, government, for use in the impending conflict, five thousand tons of shells or cannon, subject to order, either at his manufactory in this city, or at his works near Pittsburg, Penn., the same to be paid for at the convenience of the government."

From the Daily Wisconsin of Friday, April 26th.  
**Bankers' Circular.**

The undersigned bankers and bankers of the state of Wisconsin, believing the following banks to be sound, either by state stocks or individual responsibility, or both do hereby agree to continue to receive and pay out their issues until the first day of December next, when the amended banking law will go into effect:

Bank of Beloit,  
Columbus,  
Fox Lake,  
Grant County,  
Green Bay,  
the Interior,  
Jefferson,  
Madison,  
Milwaukee,  
Monroe,  
Monona,  
the Northwest,  
Oshkosh,  
Portage,  
Prairie du Chien,  
Racine,  
Ripon,  
Sheboygan,  
Sparta,  
Watertown,  
Whitewater,  
Weyauwega,  
Wisconsin,  
Central Bank of Wisconsin,  
City Bank of Kenosha,  
City Bank of Prescott,  
Columbia County Bank,  
Commercial Bank,  
Corn Exchange Bank,  
Corn Planters' Bank,  
Dane County Bank,  
Dodge County Bank,  
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.,  
Elkhorn Bank,  
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank,  
Farmers' & Millers' Bank,  
Forest City Bank,  
Frontier Bank,  
German Bank,  
Green Bay Bank,  
Hudson City Bank,  
Iowa County Bank,  
Jefferson County Bank,  
Junction Bank,  
Kenosha County Bank,  
La Crosse County Bank,  
Lumberman's Bank,  
Northern Bank,  
Oakwood Bank,  
Oshkosh Commercial Bank,  
Prairie City Bank,  
Racine County Bank,  
Rock County Bank,  
Rock River Bank,  
Rockwell & Co.'s Bank,  
Sauk City Bank,  
Sauk County Bank,  
Second Ward Bank,  
Shawano Bank,  
State Bank,  
State Bank of Wisconsin,  
St. Croix Valley Bank,  
Sun Prairie Bank,  
Summit Bank,  
Walworth County Bank,  
Wisconsin Bank,  
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank,  
Wisconsin Pinery Bank,  
Waupun Bank,  
Milwaukee, April 26th, 1861.

SIGNED.  
John G. Inbusch, president State Bank of Wisconsin.

C. D. Nash, president Bank of Milwaukee.  
Alex Mitchell, president Wis Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Bank.

S. B. Scott, cashier Junceneau Bank.  
Marshall & Isley.

G. C. Trumpp, cashier Second Ward Bank.  
Armstrong, Spink & Co.

Price, Farmer & Co.

W. B. Clark, cashier Bank of Watertown.

Wm. M. Dennis, president Bank of Wisconsin.

E. McMahon, cashier Bank of Jefferson.  
J. B. Crosby, cashier Rock County Bank.  
H. W. Hubbard, cashier Kenosha County Bank.

A. Miner, president Waukesha County Bank.

Thos T. Reeves, president Oshkosh Commercial Bank.

W. D. Dinsmore, cashier Walworth County Bank.

Frankland Rockwell, president Rockwell & Co. Bank.

John R. Wheeler, president St. Croix Valley Bank.

A. H. Main, cashier Sun Prairie Bank.

J. T. Hemphill, president Bank of Sparta.

D. K. Tenney, president Sauk City Bank.

T. Brown, Cashier Dane County Bank.

J. L. Hill, cashier Bank of Madison.

J. A. Ellis, cashier State Bank of Madison.

T. Thomas, cashier Sauk County Bank.

R. V. Bogert, cashier Dodge County Bank.

W. H. Lathrop, president La Crosse County Bank.

J. H. Mead, cashier German Bank.

J. O. Thayer, pres't Shawano Bank.

L. McCann, cashier Bank of Grant county.

H. E. Edgerton, cashier Summit Bank.

Charles Ray, cashier Prairie du Chien Bank.

B. B. Northrop, cashier Bank of Weyauwega.

Maxwell Hobkirk, cashier Corn Ex Bank.

Geo. Bulkeley, cashier Elkhorn Bank.

Daniel Wells, Jr., pres't Racine Gen. Bank.

D. Andrews, cashier Racine County.

L. R. Cady, pres't Bank of the Interior.

Henry Strong, cashier Bank of Green Bay.

Ludlow, Bingham & Co., Bank of Monroe.

W. P. Westfall, cashier City Bank of Prescott.

M. D. Miller, pres't Wis. Bank of Madison.

FORCING AN EDITOR INTO THE REBEL ARMY.—The editor of the Mason Beacon, in Georgia, was forced into the rebel army, weapons having been used to accomplish the purpose. Here is what he says of it, showing that all is not smooth among the rebels:

Capt. Weir sent a sergeant's guard to bring us before him as his prisoner. We resisted. Such a precedent of oppression can hardly be found in the press gang system of England, and he could not have exercised more authority were an enemy actually invading the State.

Patriotism is action, not words.

—Counsel to our Volunteers.

TO OUR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds four ounces in weight and double the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (one to lay on) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie upon is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. General Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chills or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

HOW A SOLDIER KEEPS HIS WORD OF HONOR.—It is refreshing in this day, when Twiggs and Beauregard, and Hamilton, among warriors, and Wigfall and Breckinridge among senators, sworn to allegiance, are recreant to their oaths, to read the narrative of the old soldier, Peter Hart, who was in Fort Sumter during the siege. The story carries its own moral, and needs no words of comment.

Hart was an old soldier under Anderson in Mexico. When Mrs. Anderson visited Fort Sumter, Hart accompanied her, by permission of the confederate authorities, giving his parole not to fight, should he conceive to remain in the garrison. When the bombardment commenced, the soldier mounted the parapet wall, and shouted to the men:

"Now, fire away, boys; I can't fight without breaking a soldier's word, but I'll tell you where your shots strike, and where to look for danger."

Thus conspicuously a mark during the whole two days' bombardment, Hart left the parapet only once, and that was to climb the flagstaff to nail the colors to the peak, after the halyards had been shot away.

Where the War Strength Lies—Look at the Figures.

When Jeff. Davis blusters about calling out 150,000 men, of taking the federal capital and unfurling the rattlesnake banner over Faneuil Hall, it is well to turn to the census table. Without such a reference the absurdity of this gasconade can hardly be appreciated; without it we can hardly realize the strength and majesty of a united north.

The white population of those states which have responded to the call of the president, is as follows:

New York..... 8,877,000 Maine..... 628,000  
Pennsylvania..... 5,000,000 Maryland..... 559,000  
Ohio..... 2,829,000 Connecticut..... 326,000  
Illinois..... 1,711,000 New Hampshire..... 320,000  
Indiana..... 1,360,000 Vermont..... 315,000  
Mississippi..... 1,022,000 New Jersey..... 314,000  
Michigan..... 1,249,000 Minnesota..... 110,000  
Wisconsin..... 775,000 Delaware..... 107,000  
New Jersey..... 672,000 Kansas..... 107,000  
Total..... 19,175,000 Iowa..... 63,000

White population of those states which have declined to respond to the president's call, as follows:

Virginia..... 1,100,000 North Carolina..... 461,000  
Tennessee..... 963,000 California..... 251,000  
Kentucky..... 930,000 Arkansas..... 224,000  
Tennessee..... 841,000 Oregon..... 52,000  
Total..... 5,514,000 Total..... 1,846,000

If we divide these totals by seven, the proportion of voters to the population, it would show the relative war strength of the three divisions of states as follows:

Five State voters..... 740,400  
Border State voters..... 752,000  
State voters..... 378,000

Thus at a glance it will be seen where the advantage is, and what the chances of even a consolidated south are as against a consolidated north.

A. McElroy, cashier Bank of Jefferson.

THE CHEAPEST TERMS.

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

in the West. His place of business, as everybody knows, is in Janesville.

IS THE PLACE?

IS THE

# Cephalic Pills Cure Headache. Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Headaches may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They soon fail in removing Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Elderly Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of ordinary health, they are valuable as a corrective, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been used many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a thousand of pain and suffering from headache, whatever originating in the nervous system or form a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

There have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS,

will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

that are

SPEDY AND SURE CURE

is WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were inserted by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARSHFIELD, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.—Mr. SPALDING, Sir: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I take them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and I will pay you.

Your obt. Servt., JAMES KENNEDY.

HARTFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.—Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

I wish to send you one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them respectively.

MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

STANZON, CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1861.—Mr. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. D. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.—HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring my Catalogue to more particular before my customers. If you have anything of this kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe SICK HEADACHE (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, and sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.—DEAR Sir:

Inclosed are two boxes, one (20) for which send box of Cephalic Pills, and one to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

EPIHANT, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.—MR. SPALDING:

The best testimonials ever inserted by Mr. SPALDING, in favor of his Cephalic Pills, to which they have been added.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

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